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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/009,663	02/08/2002	Colin Dunlop	GRIHAC P38AUS	8376
20210	7590	11/16/2004	EXAMINER	
DAVIS & BUJOLD, P.L.L.C. FOURTH FLOOR 500 N. COMMERCIAL STREET MANCHESTER, NH 03101-1151			FOREMAN, JONATHAN M	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3736	

DATE MAILED: 11/16/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/009,663	DUNLOP, COLIN	
Examiner	Art Unit		
Jonathan ML Foreman	3736		

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 April 2004.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 47-76,78,79,81,84,86,88,89 and 93-100 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 47-76,78,79,81,84,86,88,89 and 93-100 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____ .

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) Other: ____ .

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims 62, 63, 65, 68 - 70, 72 and 74 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,410,297 to Joseph et al.

In reference to claims 62, 63, 65, 68 - 70, 72 and 74, Joseph et al. discloses a device for monitoring a human animal patient under medical care including a sensor arrangement to detect bodily motion of the patient (Col. 5, lines 39 – 45), a control means (48) to process signals received from the sensor arrangement capable to determine if the motion is indicative of patient arousal from a medical procedure involving sedation, and to provide an alarm (Col. 8, lines 35 – 37) should the detected motion be beyond a predetermined threshold indicative of patient arousal (Col. 8, lines 23 – 34). The sensor arrangement includes a pad on which the patient lies (Col. 3, lines 3 – 7). Joseph et al. discloses assessing a baseline motion rate and setting the threshold above the baseline level (Col. 4, lines 2 – 11). An input means is provided that enables the predetermined level to be set (Col. 8, lines 48 – 54).

3. Claims 62, 63, 66, 67, 72 – 74 and 76 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,751,214 to Cowley et al.

In reference to claims 62, 63, 66, 67, 72 – 74 and 76, Cowley et al. discloses a device for monitoring a human animal patient under medical care including a sensor arrangement to detect bodily motion of the patient, a control means (66) to process signals received from the sensor arrangement (Col. 3, lines 61 – 65) capable to determine if the motion is indicative of patient arousal from a medical procedure involving sedation, and to provide an alarm should the detected motion be beyond a predetermined threshold indicative of patient arousal (Col. 3, lines 58 - 65). Cowley et al. discloses the alarm being provided if the motion of the patient falls below a predetermined level or ceases to be detected (Col. 4, lines 37 – 41; Col. 4, line 63 – Col. 5, line 7). The control means and display (Col. 3, line 45) as disclosed by Cowley et al. is mounted in a housing that is capable of being mounted on a cage or a plurality of cages if desired (Figure 6). Cowley et al. discloses monitoring the bodily motion of the patient by way of the sensor arrangement, and analyzing the motion to determine the medical condition of the patient (Col. 3, lines 58 – 54).

4. Claims 62, 63, 65, 66, 72 and 74 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,780,798 to Hall-Jackson.

5. In reference to claims 62, 63, 65, 66, 72 and 74, Hall- Jackson discloses a device for monitoring a human animal patient under medical care including a sensor arrangement to detect bodily motion of the patient, a control means (26) to process signals received from the sensor arrangement capable to determine if the motion is indicative of patient arousal from a medical procedure involving sedation, and to provide an alarm (Col. 4, lines 15 – 19) should the detected motion be beyond a predetermined threshold indicative of patient arousal (Abstract, lines 6 – 9). The sensor arrangement includes a pad on which the patient lies (Col. 3, lines 62 – 66).

6. Claim 100 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 3,911,899 to Hattes.

In regards to claim 100, Hattes discloses a method of monitoring a patient under medical care comprising placing a first and second electrode on opposed sides of the patients chest to detect motion of a chest wall of the patient (Col. 4, lines 55 – 59); producing a signal each time a distance between the first and second electrode increases and decreases indicating the motion of the chest wall of the patient (Col. 4, line 64 – Col. 5, line 2); determining a baseline rate of the signals depending on a frequency of the signals produced (Col. 12, lines 31 – 34); providing one of an audio or visual alarm when a subsequent signal is determined to be outside a baseline rate range (Col. 5, lines 23 – 26).

7. Claims 78, 79, 84, 96 and 98 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,233,472 to Bennett et al.

In regards to claims 78, 79, 84, 96 and 98, Bennett et al. discloses a device and method of monitoring a patient under medical care including providing a sensor arrangement (10) that detects bodily motion of the patient (Col. 7, line 20), monitoring the bodily motion of the patient with the sensor arrangement, and analyzing the motion of the patient to determine whether or not the patient is displaying signs of painfulness (Col. 12, lines 21 – 26). Bennett et al. discloses tracking the rate of motion over a period of time (Col. 15, lines 25 – 41).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. Claims 47, 48, 50 – 52, 57 – 60, 62, 63, 65 – 70, 72, 74, 88 and 93 – 95 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,233,472 to Bennett et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,807,965 to Hickle.

In regards to claims 47, 48, 50 – 52, 57 – 60, 62, 63, 65 – 70, 72, 74, 88 and 93 – 95, Bennett et al. discloses a method and device for monitoring an animal human patient under medical care including a sensor arrangement (10) for detecting motion (Col. 7, lines 19 – 20) of the patient, and a control means to process signals received from the sensor arrangement to determine whether the detected motion is indicative of patient arousal from a medical procedure involving sedation (Col. 5, line 42 – 43; Col. 13, line 67 – Col. 14, line 37) . The sensor arrangement includes a pad on which a patient can lie (Col. 5, lines 55 – 59), the pad mounting a sensor for monitoring motion of the patient. Bennett et al. discloses setting a baseline motion rate and monitoring for an increase in rate of motion of the patient over the baseline (Col. 12, lines 15 – 26). Bennett et al. discloses that when a display demonstrating an unacceptably high level of patient motion (i.e. arousal of patient from the medical procedure), or no motion, the operator must take corrective action such as provide more anesthesia to the patient or reduce the amount of anesthesia provided (Col. 15, lines 41 – 44). However, Bennett et al. fails to disclose providing an alarm when an unacceptably high level or no motion is monitored. However, Hickle discloses an apparatus for providing anesthesia to a patient. Hickle discloses the device controlling a peripheral device and having an alarm responsive to patient physiological conditions. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method and device as disclosed by Bennett et al. to include means for controlling a peripheral device and having an alarm as taught by Hickle in order to create a closed-loop system to provide anesthesia to a patient while taking into account the

physiological condition of the patient (Col. 7, lines 3 – 10) and to alert the operator of any abnormal or unsafe operating state of the system (Col. 29 – 34).

10. Claims 49 and 64 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,233,472 to Bennett et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,807,965 to Hickle as applied to claims 48 and 63 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 3,911,899 to Hattes.

In regards to claims 49 and 64, Bennett et al. in view of Hickle fails to disclose monitoring the respiratory motion of the patient and providing an alarm when the motion increases beyond a predetermined threshold. Hattes discloses a device and method for monitoring a patient under medical care (Col. 1, line 14) where respiratory motion of a patient is monitored and an alarm is provided when motion increased beyond a predetermined threshold (Col. 1, line 15 – 16; Col. 2, lines 53 – 56). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to modify the method and device as disclosed by Bennett et al. in view of Hickle to monitor the respiratory motion of a patient and provide an alarm as taught by Hattes in order to alert a caregiver so assistance can be given to the patient in order to prevent death or permanent damage to the patient (Col. 1, lines 20 – 23).

11. Claims 81 and 86 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,233,472 to Bennett et al. as applied to claims 96 and 98 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 3,911,899 to Hattes.

In regards to claims 81 and 86, Bennett et al. fails to disclose monitoring the respiratory motion of the patient. However, Hattes discloses a device and method for monitoring a patient under medical care (Col. 1, line 14) where respiratory motion of a patient is monitored (Col. 2, lines 16 – 22). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to modify the method as disclosed by Bennett et al. to monitor the respiratory motion of a patient as taught by Hattes in

order to monitor irregularities or abnormalities in breathing of the subjects so as to give immediate assistance when needed to prevent death or permanent damage to the patient (Col. 1, lines 11 – 23).

12. Claims 53 – 56 and 71 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,233,472 to Bennett et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,807,965 to Hickle as applied to claims 47 and 62 above, and further in view of and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 4,969,459 to Gusakov.

Gusakov discloses monitoring a patient under medical care having a control means arranged to receive input from a temperature sensor proximate a patient sensing the body temperature of a patient and to provide an alarm if the temperature goes above or below a predetermined threshold (Col. 2, line 43 – Col. 3, line 10). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to modify the method and device as disclosed by Bennett et al. in view of Hickle, to include the capabilities of temperature monitoring and alarm notification as taught by Gusakov in order to alert a caregiver that a patient's body temperature is no longer in a normal range.

13. Claims 97 and 99 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,233,472 to Bennett et al. as applied to claims 96 and 98 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,807,965 to Hickle

In regards to claims 97 and 99, Bennett et al. discloses a device and method for use in monitoring a patient under anesthesia, but fails to disclose controlling operation of a peripheral device. Hickle discloses a device for use in monitoring a patient under anesthesia and discloses the device controlling a peripheral device in response to measured physiological parameters of the patient (Abstract). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device and method as disclosed by Bennett et al. to include capabilities for controlling the operation of a peripheral device in order to create a closed-loop

system to provide anesthesia to a patient while taking into account the physiological condition of the patient (Col. 7, lines 3 – 10).

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 4/23/04 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant has asserted that neither Joseph et al., Cowley et al. or Hall-Jackson disclose a device for monitoring a patient under medical care arranged to detect motion of the patient and to determine whether the detected motion is indicative of patient arousal from a medical procedure involving sedation and providing an alarm should the motion be indicative of patient arousal. Applicant has asserted that Joseph et al., Cowley et al. and Hall-Jackson are concerned with monitoring the position of a patient and are not concerned with determining when motion of a patient is indicative of patient arousal. However, a recitation with respect to the manner in which an apparatus is intended to be employed does not impose any structural limitation upon the claimed apparatus that differentiates it from a prior art reference disclosing the structural limitations of the claim. *In re Pearson*, 494 F.2d 1399, 181 USPQ 641 (CCPA 1947); *In re Yanush*, 477 F.2d 958, 177 USPQ 705 (CCPA 1973); *In re Finsterwalder*, 436 F.2d 1028, 168 USPQ 530 (CCPA 1971); *In re Casey*, 370 F.2d 576, 152 USPQ 235 (CCPA 1967); *In re Otto*, 312 F.2d 937, 136 USPQ 458 (CCPA 1963); *Ex parte Masham*, 2 USPQ2d 1647 (BbPatApp & Inter 1987). The devices as disclosed by Joseph et al., Cowley et al. and Hall-Jackson are capable of such a use in that the devices provide an alarm when the patient leaves a bed (i.e. arousal).

Allowable Subject Matter

14. Claims 61, 75 and 89 objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Conclusion

15. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jonathan ML Foreman whose telephone number is (703) 305-5390. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 8:00 am - 4:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Max Hindenburg can be reached on (703)308-3130. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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